

# DAILY REPORT

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NUCLEAR POWER TALKS TO RESUME IN BEIJING 1 JULY

OW271245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- Japan and China will resume talks on cooperation in nuclear power in Beijing July 1-5, government sources said Thursday. The meeting, the first in seven months, could provide a step forward in reaching an agreement for Japan to provide technical assistance in nuclear power generation to China, the sources said. The meeting is expected to center on the Japanese insistence that Japan reserves the right to ask for the return of nuclear equipment and nuclear fuel exported to China if the Chinese are found using them for military purpose, the sources said. China has so far balked at the Japanese demand, delaying the agreement.

NAKASONE ON TAX REFORM TARIFFS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

OW270833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday Japan may introduce a "drastic" reduction in personal and corporate income tax as part of a tax reform similar to the one proposed recently by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The Reagan tax proposal, unveiled last month, "provides a good reference" for tax reform the Japanese Government has been studying, he told a news conference at his official residence.

The government plans "to take drastic measures" in reducing personal income and corporate tax as part of the reform, he said. He said the tax reduction would center round annual income earners in the 3-8 million yen range, as the "tax burden" is felt to be heaviest there.

In the wide-ranging news conference televised live in a national hook-up, Nakasone also addressed both domestic and foreign affairs, including economic issues confronting Japan. He said the government plans to follow the latest round of tariff reductions with "drastic measures" to simplify product standardization and import procedures in order to boost imports. He said he was aware that overseas reaction to the tariff reduction plan, announced last Tuesday, was "just so so," but that the government plans to step up efforts to open the Japanese markets.

However, pointing to what he calls "Japan bashing" in the United States, Nakasone said Japan was not entirely at fault in producing the kind of trade deficits with Japan now suffered by the United States. He cited the high dollar as a cause for the growing tendency of American manufacturers to order parts as well as finished products from Japan for sale under their own names in the United States. He said such deals account for at least 19 billion dollars of Japan's 60 billion dollar exports to the United States last year.

Turning to his planned visit to France, Italy and Belgium next month, he said the trip reflects the importance Japan places on its ties with Western Europe. He said the trilateral ties between Japan, the United States and Western Europe play an important role in contributing to world peace.

On defense spending, Nakasone said the government wants to maintain outlay at a level within 1 percent of the gross national product. On domestic politics, he said he has no plan to call an early general election this year, contrary to speculation among some politicians within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

He also said he has no immediate plan to call an extraordinary session of the Diet this autumn. The ordinary Diet session has just ended, and Diet members should take a long rest during the summer, he said.

Nakasone also said he would like to attend the 40th anniversary of United Nations General Assembly in New York this October. "If things permit, I would like to go since the United Nations forms the center of our foreign policy," he said. He also indicated he may visit Canada if he goes to New York for the U.N. General Assembly.

#### LDP'S FUJINAMI HEADS NEW ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

OW270437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- A string of complaints about the obstacles hindering sales of foreign goods in Japan was made Wednesday by foreign business leaders who had been invited to give their views to a new committee headed by Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami. The committee is to make recommendations on changes in Japan's standards and certification systems to be included in July's market-opening action program. It was set up on Tuesday by a meeting of economic ministers and top officials of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

The foreign business leaders called for the abolition or easing of the standards and certification systems. Some of them said that the Japanese quarantine system for animals and plants is the world severest. They also said the Japan agricultural standards (JAS) and the Japan industrial standards (JIS) are also hindering the sale of foreign products in Japan. The food sanitation inspection system, under which tableware and chinaware are inspected, also came under fire from the foreign businessmen.

Officials said that the complaints would be given due consideration in formulating the action program. The foreigners invited included C.E. Ebellavita, president of the European Business Council in Japan; Erhard Reiber, Merck Japan President; H.F. Hayde, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, and Hans H. Mettler, former vice chairman of the Swiss Chamber of Commerce.



SINCHON MEETING MARKS DAY OF ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK261400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Speech by Kim Song-chol, vice chairman of the LSWYK, at a meeting of students and children held at Pamnamu village, Sinchon County, on 25 June]

[Text] [Begin recording] Comrades: Today, we mark the day of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle under the solemn circumstances in which all workers, youths, and students across the country are effecting new miracles and innovations in all sectors and at all work sites of socialist construction to make the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party shine as great festivals of victors, upholding the great leader's new year address and the slogans of the party Central Committee, and in which the flames of the antifascist struggle for democratization are raging fiercely in South Korea.

Marking this day, our youths and students can hardly restrain the hatred and enmity welling up in their hearts against the U.S. imperialists who ignited the flames of war of invasion in Korea 35 years ago, forcing upon our people indescribable misery and sufferings, and who are now causing the dark clouds of a nuclear war to gather anew over our country. Our youths and students are also full of determination to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and to reunify the country at an early date.

The U.S. imperialists, who have invaded our country for some 100 years, since they started the invasion with the Sherman, are the declared enemy of our people, the chieftain of our national division, and the source of all misery and misfortune forced upon our people.

The U.S. imperialists, who have fattened themselves on invasions and plunderings of other countries and stained themselves with people's blood, ignited the flames of a war of invasion against the Korean people by launching an armed invasion on 25 June 1950 against the northern half of the republic, in its nascent stage. The Korean war was a brigandish and ignominious war of invasion that the U.S. imperialists premeditatedly provoked with the aim of forcibly occupying the whole of Korea and, going one step further, of dominating Asia and the world, and was a most criminal war of slaughter unprecedented in the history of warfare. [end recording]

The reporter exposed and condemned the brutal acts of murder committed by the U.S. imperialists against our people in the land of Sinchon during the last fatherland liberation war.

Saying that the U.S. imperialist aggressors could never force people, who rose up to defend the honor of the fatherland and national sovereignty, no matter how brutal the methods of warfare and murderous acts, buckle under to them, nor could they realize their dirty ambition for invasion, the reporter emphasized that our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war was a brilliant fruition of the great leader Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song's immortal chuche idea, his unique chuche-oriented strategy, and his outstanding tactics, and a proud demonstration of the invincible might of our people, who were rallied firmly behind the party and the leader. He continued:

[Begin recording] Instead of learning a historic lesson from the bitter defeat they suffered during the 3-year Korean war, and leaving this land, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are now brutally suppressing and massacring the South Korean people, youths, and students who rose for the democratization of the country while running riot in their maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and to provoke a new war with a view to splitting our country into two.

Even at this moment, the roaring voices and shouts of the heroic Kwangju citizens, youths, and students who came out into the streets for the resistance struggle in defiance of the bullets, guns, and tanks, shouting "Our hope is democratization, and our hope is reunification," seem to reach our ears.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a righteous anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle for democratization and national salvation by the South Korean people who rose up, aspiring for the democratic development of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Kwangju massacre committed by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique under the orders of the U.S. imperialists was the most brutal act of manslaughter exceeding the beastly nature and tyranny of those murderers who are well-known and notorious, and it was the most brutal criminal act that can never be forgotten, no matter what.

The U.S. imperialists, who were dealt a severe blow during the Kwangju popular uprising, established a most tyrannical fascist military dictatorship in order to bring their colonial rule, facing a crisis, under control and are now driving the South Korean people, youths, and students into the hold of misery and suffering by further strengthening their fascist colonial rule.

In particular, in order to obliterate the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths, students, and the patriotic masses of all walks of life, which is growing daily in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has drastically augmented the intelligence gathering forces of the police, and is now more wickedly and treacherously carrying out suppression against the democratic forces by modernizing equipment needed for the suppression.

While strengthening their bloody suppression against the South Korean people, youths, and students, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the fascist hooligan Chon Tu-hwan group, are standing in the way of the peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, running riot with their maneuvers to invade and to provoke a new war.

In particular, whenever our party and the government of the republic advanced the most reasonable proposals for peaceful reunification and exerted sincere efforts to realize them, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, responded to them by crazily beefing up aggressive military force, by kicking off war exercise rackets, and by exacerbating the tense situation.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique are the unforgivable enemy of our people with whom we cannot share the same sky, the chieftain of our national division, and the source of all misery and misfortune.

Today, in the name of millions of youths, children, and students across the country, I sternly condemn and denounce, with gushing national outrage, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who triggered a war of invasion in our country, submerged the land of Sinchon in a sea of blood, occupied the southern half our fatherland by military force, and are now imposing all sorts of misery and misfortune, standing in the way of our national reunification, and trying to cast a pall of nuclear holocaust over our people, and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is devoted to fascism, war, division, and treachery under the protection of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. [shouting of slogans]

Our people, youths, children, and students are the heroic people who defeated the U.S. imperialists in the last fatherland liberation war and an honorable people who value national sovereignty. Our people will never tolerate the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who, illegally occupying the southern half of our fatherland, are forcing upon our compatriots and brothers the fate of colonial slaves, and who are now even trying to stretch their talons of aggression toward the northern half of the republic.

Today, we are facing an honorable task of hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, upholding the great leader.

Students, children, and youths should uphold dear Mr Kim Chong-il and follow him to the end by making themselves Kim Hyok's, Cha Kwang-su's, and So Chong-hye's of the 1980's, just as the young communists upheld the great leader as the sun of the nation and the center of unity and cohesion and remained loyal to him at the initial stage of the Korean revolution.

In particular, students, children, and youths should make their native towns more beautiful and turn them into a paradise good to live in by more energetically launching the movement of maintaining one's own village and one's school and by planting more trees, [word indistinct], beans, sun flowers, and squash, and taking care of them more thoroughly.

In proportion to the great happiness they are enjoying today, all the students, children, and youths should never forget, for even a moment, the past of our people, who were exploited and oppressed at that time, and the misery and sufferings of the South Korean children, and should strongly struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the human butcher, hating them forever.

Students, children, and youths should arm themselves with the determination to demonstratively fight and determine the winner at the risk of the chuche character of heroic Korea should the U.S. imperialists, our enemy, pounce upon us once again, forgetting the bloody lesson, just as the heroic warriors did at Wolmido Island during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Our people, students, children, and youths who are advancing by following the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Mr Kim Chong-il will always find victory and a bright future.

Let us all struggle and advance more energetically to achieve the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause explored by the great leader and led by the dear Mr Kim Chong-il, and to hasten the day when the fatherland will be reunified after driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea. [shouting of slogans] [end recording]

#### EMBASSY IN CUBA MARKS ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK270226 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The embassy of our country in Cuba held a press conference on 20 June on the occasion of the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in the front of the room where the press conference was held. Immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, documents of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, books of our country, and magazines and pictures were displayed at the press conference.

Invited to the press conference were functionaries of the Cuban Foreign Ministry; concerned functionaries of the Cuban Committee Supporting the Reunification of Korea and the Organization of the Unity of the People of the Three Continents; and reporters of newspapers, news agencies, radio stations, and magazines.

At the press conference, Pak Yon-ae, our country's ambassador in Cuba, spoke and reporters asked questions.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS GUANGMING RIBAO GROUP

SK261530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 26 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Chinese paper GUANGMING DAILY headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Lu Chun.

Present there were Yu Hwa-Kyong, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS SOVIET SPORTS DELEGATION

SK261545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol today met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR headed by its president M. Gramov.

Present there were Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. The delegation arrived here on June 24.

Talks Held With DPRK Group

SK261612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Talks were held today in Pyongyang between the delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the delegation of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers headed by its president M. Gramov and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing cooperation between the sports organisations of the two countries and on overall questions arising in the Olympic movement, such as the struggle against commercialization, professionalization and racism in the international sports movement.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

DFRF, BULGARIAN DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS IN SOFIA

SK270001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2346 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Sofia between the delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of our country and the delegation of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front [BFF] according to a report.



Present at the talks on the Korean side were the members of the delegation of the DFRF Central Committee headed by Yo Yon-ku, director of its Secretariat, and on the Bulgarian side were the members of the delegation of the BFF National Council headed by its chairman Pencho Kubadinski.

At the talks the two sides expressed satisfaction over the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries and informed each other of the tasks facing each organisation.

The talks were followed by the signing of an agreement on cooperation between the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front.

DPRK-BULGARIA FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY FETED

SK270315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Angel Kozovski, **charge d'affaires** ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a banquet at his embassy Wednesday evening on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR].

Speeches were made by Charge d'Affaires ad interim Angel Kozovski and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop.

In his speech Angel Kozovski said that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the BPR and the DPRK signed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song, the heads of the party and state of the two countries, last year is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and provided a legal basis for further strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship, unity and cooperation between the two peoples.

He referred to the significance of the general agreement on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation until 2000 and the 1986-1990 agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments signed between the Bulgarian and Korean Governments.

The meetings and talks held between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song in Sofia and in Pyongyang during the last one year carry great importance in further strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples, he stated.

Speaking next, Hwang Chang-yop said that the Bulgarian visit of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event which was greatly conducive to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new, higher stage and cementing the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

During the visit the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian people Comrade Todor Zhivkov signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria and thus opened a new vista for consolidating by law the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and steadily developing them in depth, he noted, and said:



Over the last one year the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been expanded and developed in full scale in all fields.

The attendants drank toasts to the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

BUCHAREST MEETING RECALLS KIM'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

SK270343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting with workers of the "August 23" factory in Bucharest was held at the Korean Embassy there on June 21 on the first anniversary of the visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The Korean film "Romanian Visit of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of a Party and State Delegation" was screened at the meeting.

Liducanu Petre, chairman of the Factory Workers Council, said in his speech that seeing the film the workers recalled with deep emotion the visit of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song to their factory during his stay in Romania in June last year. He further said:

It was the highest honour for us that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song visited our factory.

Our Romanian people's enthusiastic welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Romanian people, was an expression of their deep respect for him and a powerful demonstration of the excellent friendly relations between the two peoples.

ROK, U.S. TO HOLD 'PEACE, STABILITY FORUM'

SK270347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP) -- The second "peace and stability" forum organized by the Korean-U.S. Council for Northeast Asia is scheduled to be held Sunday and Monday in the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel here. About 100 delegates, including legislators, government officials and business executives from both countries plan to attend.

Among the American participants will be Sen. James McClure of Idaho; William C. Sherman, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs at the State Department; Lionel Olmer, undersecretary for international trade at the Commerce Department; and Zbigniew Brzezinski, former assistant to the president for national security affairs.

The Korean participants will include Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the government party; Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee; and Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general at the International Economy Policy Council.

The forum will be sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in the United States. The participants will discuss three issues: "Economic Cooperation Between the United States and Northeast Asia," "Security and Strategic Balance in Northeast Asia" and "Political Conditions in the United States and Northeast Asia" following the presentation of speeches on each topic.

The main purpose of the council is to enhance mutual understanding between Korea and the United States by exchanging views on the political, economic and military situations in Northeast Asia. It is also designed to inform U.S. Government officials about security, political and economics issues in Korea and about relations between South and North Korea.

ROK-U.S. ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TO BE HELD 1-2 JULY

SK270745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 27 Jun 85

[By Kim Song-su]

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and the United States will hold their annual joint economic conference in Washington, D.C. July 1-2. The fourth Korean-U.S. economic consultation meeting is expected to provide a turning point for the establishment of a new Korean-U.S. economic cooperation system in the future.

During the two-day meeting, the 14 Korean delegates are expected to strongly urge the United States to ease its rising import restrictions on Korean-made commodities. In reply, the U.S. delegation to the Washington conference, led by Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, will probably request Korea to open its markets more widely to American products and to reduce its import restrictions on foreign-made commodities. A government official here said Thursday that Washington has recently strengthened protectionist measures on Korean-made products.

As part of its effort to reduce pending economic friction between Seoul and Washington, the Korean delegates plan to ask their U.S. counterparts to relax import regulations on textile goods from Korea, the official said.

Heading the Korean delegation will be Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the International Economic Policy Council.

The Korean delegates will also call on the U.S. negotiators to eliminate import restrictions on non-rubber footwear products from developing countries, including Korea and Taiwan. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) recently recommended that the U.S. Government implement import restrictions on footwear products, in order to protect the U.S. non-rubber footwear manufacturing industry.

The Korean negotiators are expected to call for the expansion of U.S.-imposed fishing quotas and of generalized system of preferences (GSP) benefits for Korean products. They will also ask the U.S. side to discourage anti-dumping suits against Korean-made commodities. Korea is also anticipated to urge the United States to allow Korean Air (KAL) to open passenger and cargo services to Chicago and Oakland, as agreed in 1980.

High on the agenda will be the possibility of importing Alaskan oil in emergency situations, the conclusion of a marine navigation agreement and the establishment of the Korean-U.S. science foundation.

To promote economic development projects in North and South America, Korea plans to explore the possibility of joining the Inter-American Development Bank.

The U.S. delegates are expected to demand that Korea protect foreign intellectual property rights, including copyrights and patents, and that Korea lift import bans on about 30 items, including cigarettes, personal computers and their peripherals, machine tools, carpets, cosmetics, auto components and medical equipment. In 1984, Korea exported 10.48 billion U.S. dollars worth of commodities to the United States and imported 6.88 billion dollars worth of goods from the United States.

The U.S. negotiators will probably express interest in the mutual expansion of banking services and the continuing participation of U.S. firms in Korea's large-scale construction projects.

Also on the agenda will be the planned economic cooperation between Korea and Caribbean nations. Under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a regional cooperative plan, Seoul will be encouraged to increase its investments in the nations of the Caribbean. Through the CBI, Korea will gain free market access to the U.S. market by exporting products manufactured in those nations.

The Korean side is expected to react favorably to the U.S. suggestion, noting that a growing number of Korean industries are considering investments in the Caribbean region. In February, a Korean mission toured the Caribbean region in an effort to identify investment possibilities.

In view of the significance of the economic talks, the Korean Government will send a high-powered delegation comprising 14 government officials in charge of economic affairs.

#### U.S. EMBASSY LETTER REFUSES MEETING WITH STUDENTS

SK262346 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] The U.S. Embassy mailed letters yesterday to parents of 25 students who seized the USIS library last month, saying Amb. Richard Walker has no obligation to meet those students.

The ambassador made known his position in the letter from Thomas Dunlop, the embassy's political counselor, the CHOSON ILBO reported. The American ambassador was earlier said to have agreed to have a public debate with the student representatives on Washington's alleged role in the "Kwangju incident" of May 1980.

In the letter, the embassy pointed out that the students failed to attend a previously agreed-upon meeting with the ambassador on the day when they ended the sit-in and left the library, according to the CHOSON ILBO. Dunlop said, however, that the embassy will keep to its long-standing policy of having dialogue with all classes of Koreans.

Meanwhile, student representatives of 19 major universities in the country had a meeting yesterday at Seoul National University (SNU) to discuss the proposed public debate with Amb. Walker.

The selected eight student representatives to participate in a public discussion meeting with Walker. The 2 p.m. gathering was organized by the National Federation of Students' Councils. The students were learned to have conveyed the names of the eight representatives to the embassy through an SNU student leader at 5 p.m.

#### COLLEGE STUDENTS EMBARK ON 'UNIFICATION MARCH'

SK270053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] About 1,000 college students yesterday embarked on a three-day "unification march," an educational trip organized by the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy. The occasion includes a 30-km march in Kangwon-do and a visit to an Army unit and an observation tower in front-line areas.

The students are also scheduled to receive lectures on unification policies of south and north Korea and political developments around the Korean peninsula. Kim Chong-sik, secretary general of the council said the trip is designed to help upgrade the students' awareness of national security.

#### MINISTRY MAPS OUT MEASURES TO END DAEWOO SIT-IN

SK270056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Labor Affairs has mapped out three-stage measures aimed at peacefully settling ongoing labor strikes at Daewoo Apparel Co. and three other companies in the Kuro Industrial Complex near Yongdungpo, an official said yesterday.

According to the measures, parents or relatives of the striking workers will be mobilized to persuade strikers to discontinue their protest sit-ins in the first stage. If the first-phase move makes no headway, the firms will take a second action designed to have radical striking workers lose their standing at their companies by organizing "counter forces" to be called the "lowe-the-company" corps.

The ministry will also advise the companies to limit food service for strikers at places other than designated sites as a way of exhausting them, which would lead to voluntary dispersion.

Four companies in the industrial complex have staged sit-ins for the third consecutive day yesterday. The three others are Hyosung Corporation, Karibong Electronics Corp. and Sonil Textile Co.

The official said that the ministry yesterday called out some 20 family members of the striking workers of Daewoo Apparel to persuade the strikers to stop their sit-in.

Karibong Electronics organized a group consisting of non-union members and handed out leaflets urging the striking workers to end their sit-in.

#### PARTIES SEEK COUNTERMEASURES TO LABOR DISPUTES

SK270051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] As labor disputes are emerging as a major social issue, both ruling and opposition parties are moving to work out proper countermeasures.

As an option for coping positively with labor issues, the ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to study the wisdom of revising labor laws.

DJP chief policy coordinator Hyon Hong-chu said yesterday that the majority party is actively considering rewriting the Labor Dispute Coordination Law. The law, said Hyon, imposes too strict conditions on strikes and other forms of collective action with a result that almost all the workers engaged in strikes face legal action. He said that the government party intends to improve the implementation of other labor laws.

Another DJP official said that it is necessary to protect "innocent workers" from legal action but that stern measures should be taken against "impure elements" in strikes.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] expressed grave concern about labor disputes that are showing signs of growing worse as a result of the protracted economic slump.

Party president Yi Min-u said that labor disputes are in danger of exploding "before our party's efforts to enhance labor-management peace bear fruit. "We will make an on-the-spot investigation into the ongoing labor disputes and will come up with appropriate measures shortly," he said. Study teams have been sent to four companies where workers are staging strikes, he said.

The NKDP will also seek revision of labor-related laws during the regular National Assembly session starting in September.

In the meantime, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] held a meeting to discuss campus unrest and labor disputes. The CPD said that the government and the ruling party should try to heed demands being made by students and workers.

#### DJP DISCOURAGES KIM TAE-CHUNG ENTRY INTO NKDP

SK270011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Leading officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party indicated yesterday that "necessary measures" might be taken against Kim Tae-chung, if he enters a political party (main opposition New Korea Democratic Party) [NKDP] in violation of law.

Under the current Political Party Law, Kim is not qualified to become a member of a party since he is a criminal convict whose civil rights are suspended.



Rep. Hyon Hong-chu, director of the DJP's policy coordination office, said, "He will have to bear the burden if he disregards practical procedures." "Practical procedures" for Kim's entry into the party means that he should be given amnesty and a restoration of civil rights which are legally required in becoming a member of a political party. Kim is now on a stay of execution for his 20 years' jail term.

Pointing out that Kim is already violating law (by engaging in political activities), the DJP official stressed that "we have not and will not give a tacit consent to Kim's entry into the party." "Even if there is no complaint against Kim's joining the party, say, from within the party, the prosecution can prosecute him through its own acknowledgment," he said.

An unqualified person's entry into a political party is punishable with up to three years in jail or 3 million won in fine.

As to the amnesty issue, DJP leaders had emphasized that the overall circumstances had turned for the worse and the issue could not be considered at all for the time being.

The ruling party's position was visibly toughened after Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam issued an ultimatum for "democratization" last week.

Asked whether the "necessary measures" against Kim Tae-chung included the cancellation of the suspension of his sentence execution, Hyon declined to answer.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the party, also said that Kim should act on the basis of "common sense," apparently pointing to his current legal status. "Everything must be dealt with in accordance with reason and legal procedures," he noted.

The DJP still maintains a position that Kim Tae-chung should show "signs of repentance," by keeping himself from engaging in political activities to be granted an amnesty.

At present, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who have wirepulled the NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] from outside the party, are learned to be considering simultaneous entry into the party. "It will be determined after the middle of July whether or not I will enter the NDP," Kim Tae-chung told reporters. The choice of the middle of July means that I will watch whether there will be amnesty and measures to restore civil rights for me on the occasion of the July 17 Constitution Day," he said.

Emerging from a meeting with Kim Yong-sam Tuesday, he said, "Even if I enter the NDP, I will not compete with Kim Yong-sam through vote showdown to take party leadership or run for presidential election."

#### ROK SEEKS AGREEMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF REFUGEES

SK270255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is working on plans to sign two international agreements for the protection of refugees, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Its signing of the "convention relating to the status of refugees" and the "protocol on the status of refugees" would allow Korea to actively participate in worldwide refugee protection movements, the ministry said. The United Nations adopted the convention in 1951 and the protocol in 1967.

The Foreign Ministry has already discussed its plans with the Ministry of Justice and the Legislative Administration Agency, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The documents state that government should protect refugees who have settled in its nation after escaping from war, economic difficulties or the suppression of human rights, religion, ideology or political views. The host nation should not only treat refugees with the same status as ordinary foreigners; it should also promote the naturalization and assimilation of those refugees.

Even if refugees have entered a nation illegally, that nation should not punish them, as long as they do not break any laws, the documents stated. Under the agreements, a nation should also protect the material and intellectual property rights of refugees, treating them as ordinary foreigners.

To date, 92 nations, including the United States and Japan, have signed the humanitarian agreements, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that in signing the agreements, Korea hopes to extend various forms of help to refugees out of humanitarian consideration. Because Korean laws do not conflict with the terms of the documents, Korea will have no difficulty in signing the agreements, the spokesman said. Korea's signature will give it momentum in its policy of respecting human rights internationally and will improve its relations with Third World countries, the spokesman said.

#### CHON SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER

SK261203 Seoul YONHAP in English 1159 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan on Wednesday expressed hope that Korea and Guinea-Bissau would set "an invaluable example of South-South cooperation" by expanding the scope of cooperation in many fields.

In his remarks at a state banquet in honour of Joao Bernardo Viera, president of Guinea-Bissau, Chon also said: "The Government of Korea understands well and supports African claims to legitimate rights and hopes for an early peaceful resolution of all regional conflicts through dialogue."

In response, President Viera extended his support to all efforts leading to peaceful and independent reunification of Korean peninsula. He added that "We have been following with special attention the measures that have been carried out for the fulfilment of this aim."

In a summit talks earlier in the day, the two presidents agreed to promote the participation of Korean businesses in economic development projects in the West African country.

Accompanied by a 19-member entourage, Viera arrived here Tuesday for a four-day visit at Chon's invitation.

Guinea-Bissau and South Korea established diplomatic relations in 1983.

MONTSAME 'TEXT' OF COMMUNIQUE ON MIKULIC VISIT

OW250931 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1848 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTAME) -- Following is the full text of the joint Mongolian-Yugoslav communique on the official friendly visit of Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Mongolian People's Republic.

At the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, made an official friendly visit to the MPR from 19-23 June 1985.

B. Mikulic had a meeting and talk with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. The friendly Mongolian-Yugoslav relations and prospects for their development were highly assessed.

B. Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choyabalsan. He visited industrial enterprises and cultural centers in Ulaanbaatar as well as Omnogobi Aymag and familiarized himself with the life and labor of the Mongolian people and their achievements in socialist construction.

Talks were held between N. Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and B. Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, during which questions of bilateral relations as well as some topical international problems were discussed.

Participating in the talks from the Mongolian side were Myatabyn Pelijee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Tsedendambyn Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; Punsagdulmaagiyn Ochirbat, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Gombojabyn Naydan, MPR minister of light and food industry and chairman of the Mongolian side of the joint intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific and technical cooperation; Daramyn Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Dashdabaagiyn Chuluundorj, newly appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY.

Participating from the Yugoslav side were Mito Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the joint intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific and technical cooperation; Radovan Smiljanic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and Dusan Strbac, director of the Office for Eastern Europe and Mongolia of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The sides informed one another about the internal situation in the MPR and SFRY and about the achievements of the MPR and SFRY peoples in socialist construction. The sides noted with satisfaction the favorable development of Mongolian-Yugoslav relations and cooperation in various spheres and confirmed readiness to develop and strengthen them further on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, sovereignty, and noninterference, which corresponds with the interests of the peoples of both countries and of peace and socialism.

The sides particularly emphasized the successful development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation. They confirmed the rapid development of trade and successful realization of the 1981-85 long-term agreement on mutual supply of goods and noted with satisfaction that it will be overfulfilled.

The sides agreed that it is necessary to seek concrete opportunities for further increasing and broadening the pattern of goods turnover.

Agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation and on amendments and additions to the treaty between the governments of the MPR and SFRY on rendering economic and technical assistance to the MPR were signed during the visit. They will invariably further promote the development of cooperation between the two countries.

During the discussion of international problems, particular attention was paid to questions of eliminating the nuclear danger and preserving and strengthening peace and security in the world, particularly in Europe and Asia. Deep concern was expressed in connection with the complicated international situation, which was characterized by the arms race, particularly nuclear arms, and an increasing danger of it being transferred to other spheres.

The MPR and SFRY attach great significance Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms. The sides expressed hope that the talks will lead to achievement of effective agreements in the sphere of limiting and reducing arms in accordance with the aspirations of the world's public, expressed in numerous resolutions of the UN General Assembly. They believed that successful conclusion of the talks will promote a decrease of the nuclear [words indistinct] arms on earth and prevention of its spread to space, a decrease of existing arsenals of nuclear arms, including their complete liquidation.

The sides were convinced that, as a result of joint efforts of all (?governments), all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces, a fundamental change in international relations can be achieved in the direction of ensuring stable peace and security, disarmament, the establishment of equal international cooperation and realization of detente, making it universal in nature. They believed that peaceful coexistence has no alternatives in relations between states and resolutely supported the normalization of controversial problems and the elimination of hotbeds of crisis through peaceful and political means and opposed interference and the use or threat of force.

The sides stressed the historic significance of the victory over fascism and militarism during World War II, the 40th anniversary of which is being marked this year, and the need to intensify efforts of all countries and the entire world public for peace, security, and equal international cooperation.

Discussing the situation in Europe, the sides pointed out the significance of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which 10 years ago laid a firm foundation for European security and cooperation. The need to continue the Helsinki process and strengthen confidence and mutual understanding between states was stressed. The sides believed that successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe will make an important contribution to this process.

The MPR and SFRY supported [words indistinct] normalization of existing problems in Asia on the basis of the principle of nonuse of force in relations between countries and other principles of the UN Charter and for the establishment of a climate of confidence and cooperation.

The sides stressed the significance of the United Nations as an effective instrument for preserving universal peace, developing and deepening all-round cooperation between [words indistinct] necessity for the UN General Assembly session, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, once again reiterated [words indistinct] for peace, disarmament, and development and democratization of international relations.



The Yugoslav side reported on the activities of the nonaligned countries, particularly on preparations for the foreign ministers' conference which will be held early this September in Luanda. The significance of the movement of nonaligned countries as an independent and global factor in the struggle for consolidating peace and international security, for disarmament and relaxation of international tensions, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, as well as against all forms of aggression, interference, and supremacy was stressed.

The sides declared that the grave economic situation in the world, whose negative consequences have the greatest impact on the developing countries, raises the necessity for adopting urgent measures aimed at rebuilding international economic relations on just and democratic principles. Supporting the establishment of a new international economic order, the sides pointed out the need to begin global talks in accordance with UN decisions.

The sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the results of the talks held and emphasized that the visit of B. Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the MPR will promote further successful development and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples and countries.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, B. Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, conveyed an invitation to J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

#### MINISTER NAMJIM ON PARTY AGRICULTURAL, FOOD PLAN

OW242359 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 June (MONTSAME) -- The purpose-oriented programme for development of agriculture and improvement of food supplies for the population, adopted at the 10th party Central Committee plenary meeting, defines the perspective development of the branch and will enable to solve, in the long run, the complex questions relating to the overall economic uplift and raising the material well being of the Mongolian people, First Deputy Chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, Minister of State Dr T. Namjim writes in the national daily UNEN.

The need for working out the programme has been prompted first of all by the rapid growth of the population, which increases every year by an average of 2.8 percent. It is expected that Mongolia's population will grow 1.7-1.8 times by the year 2000, the author notes.

The programme has been worked out in such a manner that the average daily food consumption per capita makes up 115 g of protein, 420 g of carbo-hydrates, 95 g of fat, i.e. the caloric value will correspond to the scientifically based physiological norms.



ARTICLE ON ACTIVITIES OF REBELS IN KACHIN STATE

BK261238 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 Jun 85 pp 5, 7

[Article by Htain Lin: "Traitorous KIA's and BCP's who are Destroying the Beauty of Manao Land"]

[Text] The Kachin State, situated in the northern extremity of Burma, is a beautiful and pleasant place with its mist-shrouded and ice-capped mountains, natural lakes, streams and ponds and forest-clad rolling hills.

Just as the Irrawaddy River, which is of great use in Burma, has its source in this Manao Land, the Kachin people also possess full Union spirit -- the spirit of brotherhood, of people living on the same land, sharing the same water, travelling on the same boat and going on the same journey. This pleasant Kachin State with its special characteristics, rich natural resources and forest products is also a source of pride for Burma among the nations of the world.

The Kachin State covers a land area of 34,379 square miles. It is also a region where various national groups like the Kachins, Jingpaws, Lisus, Azis, Lashis, Rawangs, Marus, Kadus, Ganans, Shans and Burmese reside. Insurgent destructionists are destroying this beautiful and pleasant Kachin State (Manao Land) where various national groups reside. These destructionists are the traitorous KIAs [Kachin Independence Army] and the foreign-dependent BCPs [Burma Communist Party].

The so-called KIA destructionists are just a bunch of self-seeking people who went underground giving religion and racialism as their excuse. They have no firm ideology. They say one thing and do another and are giving endless trouble to the working people of the Kachin State. Although they say that they are working for the wellbeing of the Kachin people, it will be seen that what they are actually doing is to further the interests of a group of KIA leaders.

As they put the questions of race and religion in the fore in carrying out organization work since the very beginning of the KIA insurgency, they were able to mislead some simple innocent people. Later, the KIAs resorted to extorting money, kidnapping, murder and blackmarketing to further their own ends. As the local people of the Kachin State came to realize the atrocious acts committed by the KIAs, the local people gradually came to express their anti-KIA sentiments.

The KIAs resorted to destroying schools which the State had built in the Kachin State for the education of the national groups residing in the Kachin State. They also destroyed roads and bridges built through people's strength for facilitating transport and communications. Furthermore they came to destroy health dispensaries and even came to threaten the lives of the members of the People's Councils who are elected representatives of the people. The local people, who could no longer stand such atrocious acts, joined hands with the Tatmadaw [Armed Forces] to fight and eliminate the traitorous KIAs and the BCPs.

The State, with the aim of developing education and general knowledge in the Kachin State, opened high schools, teachers training schools, agricultural schools and technical schools there. Now, there are 27 high schools, 62 middle schools, 886 primary schools in the Kachin State. The Literacy Movement was also launched in the Kachin State with might and main with the result that seven townships have celebrated their total victory over illiteracy. The State also gave emphasis to the health care of the people in the Kachin State.

The personnel concerned, in cooperation with the local nations, laid down and implemented malaria control projects, VD control projects, antitrachoma projects and anti-cholera projects. Furthermore, 21 township hospitals, 12 circle hospitals, two hospitals for treatment of drug addicts and eight dispensaries have been opened in the Kachin State.

For purposes of improving transport and communications in the Kachin State, the State inaugurated the Mawdan-Kadu motor road, built at a cost of K 6.4 million, in April 1982 while a suspension bridge, built at a cost of K 5 million, on the Shwebo-Myitkyina motor road was inaugurated on 2 March 1983. In addition, a sum of K 1.45 million was allotted for roads, bridges and other construction works in the Kachin State for fiscal 1984-85. An automatic telephone exchange has also been introduced in Myitkyina. The Putao Airport Development Project and the Bhamo Airport Development Project had been implemented. A telephone exchange was set up in Namti in 1984 while a new railway station was established at Htobu village in Mogaung Township. The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has opened 67 post offices, installed 859 telephones and opened 21 telegraph offices in the Kachin State.

Control measures against narcotic drugs abuse, which endangers the entire nation, were carried out under Thurein Project. Anti-drug mass rallies were held at Mansein village, Shweset village and Thanlan Nankway villages in Myitkyina Township. Duties for implementation of the Myitkyina Township drug abuse control project were also assigned with a ceremony while opium poppy plantations were destroyed in Putao Township. The local nationals living in the Kachin State are forever thankful to the State for the development of the Kachin State and to the Pyithu Tatmadaw [People's Armed Forces] for its efforts to bring about peace and tranquillity in the State.

Thus, the national groups residing in the Kachin State, in reciprocation of the cetana [goodwill] of the State and the Pyithu Tatmadaw, are joining hands with the Pyithu Tatmadaw and, with the leadership of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, are eliminating the insurgent destructionists who are hindering national development endeavours and the work of establishing a socialist system.

The KIA destructionists, who profess narrow racialism spawned by the British colonialists, are disintegrating under the onslaught of the Tatmadaw and the people and they are hard put to continue their ignoble existence.

As a result of the military prowess of the Pyithu Tatmadaw, it could seize the second brigade head-quarters and the No 11 battalion headquarters of the Kachin insurgents on 8 June 1984. The national working people in the Kachin State jubilantly celebrated these victories with ceremonies held on the summits of Marit Bum and the Maji Bum where the headquarters were situated. They also presented the victorious Tatmadawmen [soldiers] with gifts at these ceremonies.

Furthermore, as the Pyithu Tatmadaw, hand in hand with the working people, is continuing to wage offensives against the destructive elements they are no longer in a position to stand on their own and therefore are giving themselves up to the Tatmadaw camps. For example, privates Mazum Bein and Laphai Tong of the KIA third brigade gave themselves up to the Waingmaw and Mansi camps on 22 April 1985 while private Kamaw Naw of the fourth brigade gave himself up to the Namti Tatmadaw camp and private Lashi Htu of the No 4 battalion gave himself up to the Myitkyina Tatmadaw camp.

The surrendered personnel denounced the BCPs and begged for the people's forgiveness for their past misdeeds at a mass rally held at Mong Khak on 26 May 1985 where surrendered personnel, BCP platoon commander Sang Long and six others exposed the atrocities committed by the BCPs and how the BCPs said one thing and did another, how the leaders enjoyed life and special privileges while the followers had to face hardships and had to serve the interests of the BCP leaders, and how the BCPs were disintegrating today and how they would soon be eliminated. The surrendered personnel said they have now returned to the bosom of the working people and expressed their profound joy for being warmly welcomed back by them. They begged the people's forgiveness for the atrocious misdeeds they had committed while they were with the BCPs.

Now, as the KIAs are finding it difficult to get assistance from their masters, the foreign-dependent traitorous BCPs, they are politically bankrupt. Even their master the BCPs are having to resort to drug trafficking for their very existence. The BCPs, like the KIAs, are traitorous destructive elements causing trouble not only to the people of the Kachin State but also to those of the Shan State. Hence, the BCPs and their lackeys, KIA Brang Seng and his group, are suffering severe blows under the Tatmadaw's relentless offensives and the day is not far off when the destructive elements will come to their ignoble end.

The local people want the Kachin State to develop, to prosper and to be beautiful and pleasant. They also want the entire nation to prosper and the establishment of the socialist system to be crowned with success. The insurgent destructionists do not realise the attitude and cetana of the local people and as they pursue their own self-interests and, with a narrow racial outlook, take up arms to harass the people, the local nationals have come to loathe and despise these destructive elements. The local nations are now joining hands with the Tatmadaw to eliminate the destructive elements.

The success of the socialist economic plans is a prerequisite for raising the living standard of the entire working people. It is vital for all the national groups to exert efforts to ensure success of the economic plans for the development of the State economy. For such purposes, it is necessary to annihilate the insurgent destructionists.

The Burma Socialist Programme Party, at its successive Party Congresses, laid down future tasks for elimination of insurgency to enable the entire people to live in peace and tranquillity and for the development of the State. Hence, the entire national working people are urged to take these future tasks seriously and to continuously work hand in hand with the Tatmadaw till all the insurgent destructionists have been eliminated.

HEALTH, JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATIONS VISIT GDR

BK270828 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jun (SPK) -- PRK Health Minister Yit Kimseng met with his GDR counterpart Prof Ludwig Meiklinger in Berlin on Monday. The talks concentrated on bilateral cooperation in the field of public health for the 1985-90 period.

On 24 June the delegation of the Cambodian Ministry of Justice led by Deputy Minister Chem Snguon ended its visit to the GDR. During its stay the Cambodian delegation had working sessions with responsible officials of the GDR Justice Ministry.

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN THANK CSSR LEADERS

BK250632 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, have recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, head of the CSSR Government.

The message said: It is true that with the support and assistance of the Czechoslovak party, government, and people, of other fraternal socialist countries, and of the world's progressive forces, the Cambodian people in resolute solidarity with their Vietnamese and Lao comrades in arms have won successes for the common revolutionary cause. We are extremely proud and pleased that through these successes we have contributed to the forces of peace and socialism in the world.

We thank the Czechoslovak party, government, and people for their unreserved moral and material support for the socialist construction of the people in the PRK. We wish you the best of health and many more successes in your noble mission.

KPNLF SPOKESMAN ON MOVES TOWARD UNIFIED COMMAND

BK270135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] About 25,000 members of two non-communist Kampuchean resistance groups will soon come under a unified command, a resistance spokesman said yesterday.

The Unified Command of the National Sihanoukian Army (ANS) and Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) was needed to wage war more effectively against Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, the spokesman said.

The two groups also needed better coordination to match the superior military prowess of the communist Khmer Rouge, third group in the anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition, Dr Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meath of the KPNLF told a press conference.

He said ANS and KPNLF fighters had been "stepping on each other's feet," but a committee of ANS and KPNLF leaders was expected to set up the unified command soon, REUTER reported.



It would handle operations, training, intelligence, logistics and other military matters for both parties.

ANS spokesman Lah Tol told the press conference the two groups were not contemplating a merger. They would remain with the Khmer Rouge in the UN-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

General Sak Sutsakhan of the KPNLF has been tipped by coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the joint commander.

Thai analysts said the two groups had made steady progress towards a joint command since Sak took over full military authority from KPNLF President Son Sann last May.

Vietnamese troops wiped out all the ANS and KPNLF bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border during a November-to-May dry season offensive, but the two factions escaped virtually unscathed and launched operations deeper inside Kampuchea.

The spokesman said 6,000 KPNLF and 5,000 ANS fighters were back in Kampuchea. Most of the Khmer Rouge's 30,000 resistance fighters are also believed to be inside Kampuchea.

#### GOAL OF NGUYEN CO THACH'S CALL FOR TALKS EYED

BK240750 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach Starts Deceiving People Again"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, Hanoi's minister of foreign affairs, on 20 June once again vociferously called for negotiations to settle the Cambodian problem. Who is the one who does not want to hold talks and settle the Cambodian problem through political means? It is not a secret.

Since the invasion and occupation of Cambodia by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers at the end of 1978, the United Nations, the world's supreme organization, has successively adopted six resolutions demanding that the Hanoi authorities unconditionally withdraw all their aggressive forces from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny. On 13 July 1981, by virtue of the UN General Assembly resolutions, the United Nations opened an international conference on Cambodia attended by some 100 UN member states. The declaration of this international conference clearly defined various measures to resolve the Cambodian problem, including unconditional withdrawal of all Hanoi forces from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from all outside interference. Furthermore, all peace- and justice-loving countries of the five continents, the United Nations, and mass organizations of various nations have earnestly and repeatedly demanded that Hanoi completely and unconditionally withdraw from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to live in peace in their own country and again enjoy the right of self-determination.

All these resolutions and insistent demands are most correct and reasonable measures to settle the Cambodian problem politically, for only by having the Hanoi aggressors completely and unconditionally withdraw their forces from Cambodia can we resolve the Cambodian dilemma. However, the Hanoi aggressors have not observed or listened to these reasonable resolutions and calls. On the contrary, they have most arrogantly castigated the United Nations and the international community.



Worse still, they have sent tens of thousands of fresh reinforcements to Cambodia every year, have escalated the war of aggression and genocide against Cambodia with growing savagery and brutality, and have insolently expanded this war of aggression into neighboring Thailand in total disregard of international law and practice and world opinion.

These criminal and savage activities of the Vietnamese authorities are intended to crush the Cambodian resistance movement and exterminate the Cambodian race so that Vietnam can incorporate Cambodia into Vietnam and intimidate neighboring countries, particularly Thailand and the ASEAN countries, into accepting the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia as a fait accompli.

Therefore, the obstacle to the settlement of the Cambodian problem for the past more than 6 years stems from the fact that the Hanoi authorities have refused to abide by the UN resolutions and refused to listen to the calls of the international community demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressive forces from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny. Vietnam continues to carry on its war of aggression and expansion in a most criminal and barbarous manner. That being the case, what about Nguyen Co Thach's call for negotiations to settle the Cambodian question? Will the Cambodian people enjoy the right to self-determination if the more than 300,000 aggressive Vietnamese soldiers and Vietnamese agents continue to occupy Cambodia and massacre and exterminate the Cambodian people? Certainly, there can be no solution. Nguyen Co Thach's call is surely not for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. It is intended merely to cause division among the CGDK and the international front that supports the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK. In particular, it is aimed at splitting ASEAN unity and at burying the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly sessions, refusing to withdraw all of Vietnam's aggressive troops from Cambodia so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia forever.

This is the true goal of Nguyen Co Thach's vociferous call. It is not for resolution of the Cambodian problem. It is, however, for Vietnam to swallow Cambodia and carry on its regional strategy of aggression and expansion and the global strategy of aggression and expansion of its Soviet base in this region. If Vietnam really wanted to negotiate the settlement of the Cambodian problem, it would surely withdraw all its aggressive forces without condition from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolution and the call of the international community. There is no need for so many tricks and maneuvers, for all the measures to resolve the Cambodian problem are clearly defined in the resolutions of the United Nations and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. Moreover, Vietnam has no right to set conditions or to decide the destiny of the Cambodian people over the heads of the Cambodian people themselves. Cambodia's destiny must be determined by the Cambodian people without external interference.

Therefore, Nguyen Co Thach's vociferous call, like all of his misleading tricks in the past, can mislead nobody. His deceitful maneuver can only bring upon him more resentment and hatred from the international community. The world will continue to raise condemnation against and put greater pressure on Vietnam until it is forced to withdraw all its aggressive forces unconditionally from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the six UN resolutions.

BORDER FORCE COMMANDER DISCUSSES SRV INTRUSIONS

BK260911 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 25 Jun 85 p 12

[Text] The commander of the Chanthaburi-Trat border defense forces, Vice Admiral Prasoet Noikhamsiri, said in Chanthaburi on 24 June that following the expulsion of the Vietnamese intruders and the deployment of Marine forces at Ban Chamrak, Bo Rai District, Chanthaburi Province, Vietnam is still sending small armed units across the border to patrol and ambush our forces almost every day.

Citing a few examples of such incidents, the commander of the Chanthaburi-Trat border defense forces said that at 1345 on 21 June, about 30 Vietnamese troops crossed the border and clashed with a platoon-strength from the 1st Infantry Regiment and the Royal Thai Marine Corps for about 10 minutes before retreating. The authorities came to clear the area after the incident and discovered a number of RPG rocket containers and rounds of ammunition. They also discovered a bunker that had been dug secretly by Vietnamese troops in the area.

At 1915 hours on the same day, Vietnamese troops crossed the border again and clashed with Thai soldiers for about 15 minutes before retreating, causing no casualties to the Thai side.

Regarding the situation at Ban Hat Lek, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, Vice Admiral Prasoet said that the Vietnamese forces have shelled our strongholds regularly. The latest incident occurred at 1850 on 22 June, when Vietnamese troops fired on the area near our stronghold with grenade launchers. However, they caused no casualties to the Thai side.

F-16 DEAL TO CAUSE CUT IN OTHER MILITARY EXPENSES

BK270145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The multi-million-baht deal to buy 12 F-16 jetfighters from the United States will cause cut-backs on other expenses at the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) over the next five years. Appropriations for each RTAF unit will be trimmed by about 10 percent, informed sources in the Budget Bureau said yesterday.

The sources said that the bureau and the RTAF had agreed in principle to the spread of the cut-down to cover various agencies in order to minimize the budgetary impact from the deal, which was initially signed last week in the form of the Letter of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] between the RTAF and the United States.

"The reduction in each appropriation should be controlled below 10 percent, otherwise, it would affect not only the RTAF unit involved, but could also affect the overall long-term plan of the RTAF," an informed source said.

The cut-backs will not be applied on the arms purchasing budget but would affect such appropriations as those for payroll and welfare as well as the expenses on the transportation of weapons purchased under the FMS scheme (foreign military sales credit given to Thailand by the United States), according to sources from the bureau and the Finance Ministry.

The cut-down on initial appropriations is needed to gather up more than 4,000 million baht to be paid to General Dynamics, manufacturer of the sophisticated jetfighters, over the first three years of the five-year payment period, the sources said.

According to the LOA, the RTAF is to pay about 8,900 million baht or US\$317.981 million for the acquisition of 12 F-16's over the five-year period. According to a payment timetable agreed upon between the RTAF and the Budget Bureau, the first installment will total about 2,000 million baht for the first year. The payment for the second year and third year is fixed at about 1,200 million baht and 1,400-1,600 million baht respectively.

The RTAF and General Dynamics have yet to conclude an official deal over the purchase as the LOA is an agreement between the two governments.

Meanwhile, Deputy Finance Minister Suthi Singsane said the defence debts will continue to be a heavy burden for the government for the next year.

As a result, the government would have to tighten its belt on spendings and adopt a policy to restrict the acquisition of foreign loans, he said.

#### CEREMONY TO RETURN AIRCRAFT TO LAOS POSTPONED

BK260956 BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Udon Thani -- An official ceremony to return a Soviet-built AN-2 aircraft to Laos scheduled for today has been postponed indefinitely after Laotian officials refused to come and take the plane back, a military spokesman said.

The Laotian plane was flown across the Mekong River last July by two pilots who were later sent to live at a refugee camp. Thailand decided to return the plane as a gesture of goodwill.

A spokesman of the Laotian Embassy in Bangkok said this morning that the embassy was unaware of the postponement.

Thailand has asked Laos to pay 75,000 baht as a fee for maintaining the plane.

#### PREM RECEIVES VISITING PRC CULTURE MINISTER

BK261502 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] PRC Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi and his delegation, accompanied by Education Minister Chuan Likphai, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1100 today. Hailing the long-standing good relations between the two countries, the prime minister said that the Thai people welcome the PRC art troupe's visit and performance in Thailand to celebrate their friendship, adding that China is an old country that has been able to preserve its customs and traditions firmly.

The PRC culture minister, who is here to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Thai diplomatic relations, said that he was pleased with his mission as a special envoy to strengthen the friendship between the two countries and with the cordial welcome accorded by the Thai Government and people. He hoped that relations between the two countries will be further developed in every aspect.

SITTHI COMMENTS BEFORE DEPARTING FOR PRC

BK270725 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Speaking to newsmen at Bangkok airport this morning before departing for a visit to the PRC to participate in celebrations commemorating the 10th anniversary of Thai-PRC relations, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said relations between the two countries are useful and will continue to develop. He said as Chinese agricultural production has increased and met local demands, Thailand might not be able to set optimistic agricultural export targets with the PRC. For this reason, trade with China has to be restructured toward joint investment in projects in China because that country still needs various forms of technology.

There are now more than a dozen Thai investment projects in China. Sitthi said the tourism industry in China can develop further in view of China's size and the interest shown in it by foreign tourists. Thai businessmen would do well to invest in tourism in China, which has offered opportunities for Thai investors to build hotels there.

RELOCATION OF 54,000 CAMBODIANS TO PROCEED

BK260950 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Authorities are pushing ahead with plans for the relocation possibly next week or mid-July of an estimated 54,000 Kampuchean on the Thai-Kampuchean border, an informed source said this morning.

The planned transfer of displaced Kampuchean from an inland site to one closer to the border would be jointly supervised by Special Task Force 80, the Burapha Field Force and the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), the source added.

The move was initially due to begin on June 17 but was delayed because the new site was not ready to receive the Kampuchean the source said.

But the security situation should be safer for a relocation next week or mid-July as heavy rains should deter fighting between rival forces close to the Thai-Kampuchean border, the source added.

Hanoi has posted Division 75 and two volunteer battalions close to the border at Ta Phraya, intensively mined the area and put up barbed wire fences to obstruct the movements of resistance forces, the source said.

The Kampuchean in question would be moving from Site 7 -- better known as Bang Poo, located close to Khao I-Dang, a holding centre run by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) -- to Site 2, situated about 20 kilometres north of Ta Phraya near Samlar Chhnganh.

Meanwhile, two Heng Samrin soldiers defected to Thai police yesterday at Ban Nong Ian, about 15 kilometres southeast of Aranyaprathet, police reported.



EFFECTS OF JAPAN TARIFF CUTS ON ASEAN TALKS VIEWED

BK270249 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan Injects Optimism Into Future Trade Ties"]

[Text] Japan's economic miracle has been growing at too fast a pace and becoming all-pervasive that it was inevitable that world opinion -- including that of the U.S., her closest ally -- was being turned against her because of the tremendous amount of money she has been earning by exports and limiting imports. This is meant to say nothing against Japan but rather meant to congratulate her on her use of high technology to be able to produce internationally marketable goods.

There are several factors that contribute to this economic miracle apart from domestic factors like the lack of labour problems and the need to budget only miniscule defence expenditure. From the point of view of other nations, Japan was mainly blamed for her import policies and high tariff barriers except of such absolutely essential goods like oil and minerals.

Tuesday's announcement in Tokyo that she is reducing import taxes on some 1,860 items and that it is only a first step towards liberalization of imports is the first practical realization that it is imprudent to chalk up favourable balance of trade against almost every nation in the world, except perhaps oil exporting countries. It is interesting to note that Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations) Chairman Yoshihiro Inayama has said that this is the first step toward achieving a fully open market.

We are not quite sure that Japan will become an open market in the near future but actually she has nothing to fear because she has taken on and beaten the American car manufacturers, the Swiss watchmakers, the German camera industry, etc. If she keeps up the present rate of her technological growth, she can stand any competition from any country.

But Thailand and fellow-members of ASEAN are not in competition with Japan in high-technology manufactured goods. And they have been trying for years to reduce their unfavourable balance of trade with Japan by exporting primary commodities -- Thailand's export of boneless chicken has become symbolic of all this. It will take time for our financial experts and businessmen to determine how Japan's announcement of tariff reduction will benefit Thailand, but offhand it has been said that 37 agricultural products will become more exportable to Japan.

Early next month an economic delegation of ASEAN will visit Tokyo and they will have specific discussions about Japan importing certain goods. It is highly beneficial for this delegation that Japan has cleared the air with this economic mid-term report so much so the talks need not waste any time on overall policies. It will be further heartening to the delegation that Japan has said that this wide-ranging cut in tariffs is only a first step meaning that the delegation is likely to win some further concessions.

PRC 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' SINCE MAY DETAILED

OW261604 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 26 Jun 85

["Chinese Armed Provocations Against Ha Tuyen Province" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 26 -- Since the beginning of last month, the Chinese authorities have mobilized many more regular divisions close to Vietnam's northern border province of Ha Tuyen, smuggled dozens of groups of scouts and commandos into Vietnamese territory and stepped up their psychological and spying activities against Vietnam.

From May 27-June 13, Chinese troops fired 226,900 artillery shells at Coc Nghe, Na Cay, Na Trong, Thanh Huong, Nam Mich, Na Xat, Minh Tan, Pha Han, Lang Lo, Thanh Thuy and Phong Quang areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. In some of those areas, Chinese shells landed 11 kilometres deep behind the common border, and in certain days, such as May 31, the firing totaled 50,000 shells.

In the same period of time, Chinese troops conducted 36 land-grabbing attacks in an attempt to expand the areas they had illegally occupied or take new positions in Vietnamese territory.

The local armed forces and people smashed all those incursions, putting out of action 1,875 enemy troops, capturing alive many others and seizing a large quantity of weapons and other military equipment.

NHAN DAN HAILS LE DUAN VISIT TO USSR, TIES

BK261140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jun 85

[26 June NHAN DAN editorial: "Improving the Quality and Effectiveness of Comprehensive Cooperation With the Soviet Union Is Our Party's Strategic Principle"]

[Text] A delegation of our party and government headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan left today for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. Our entire party, Armed Forces, and people warmly greet this event of great significance.

Looking back over the past 40 years, full of difficulties but replete with the extremely glorious victories of our people, we feel more deeply imbued with the shining truth that the unshakable Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, painstakingly fostered by the late President Ho Chi Minh and our party, constitutes a decisive factor for the Vietnamese revolution's victories in the past, at present, and in the future. The Fifth CPV Congress affirmed that solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the cornerstone of our party and state foreign policy. In an address delivered at the solemn meeting held to mark our party's 55th founding anniversary, Comrade Le Duan stressed: Making every effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union in accordance with the SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation is a strategic principle of our party and a decisive factor for the Vietnamese revolution's victories. It serves our national interests and at the same time constitutes our people's international duty.

The SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed on 3 November 1978, marked a new qualitative development in the traditional relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Over the past 7 years, the Vietnamese communists and people have greatly rejoiced at the consolidation and extraordinary development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations both in breadth and depth in all fields. During the war years, the Soviet Union persistently supported Vietnam. Today, it resolutely stands on our side and promptly satisfies our people's needs in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland. The coordination of action between the two parties and countries in carrying out the tasks of socialist and communist construction as well as in resolving the burning issues of our time has become increasingly closer.

Life has proven ever more conclusively the correctness of the principled contents of the SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation. Actively striving to consolidate the solidarity and friendship between the SRV and the Soviet Union is a task that conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples, serves the cause of consolidating the fraternal solidarity and single-mindedness among the countries of the socialist community, and contributes to the preservation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world and to the development of fine relations and mutually beneficial cooperation among countries of different social systems.

Today, the international situation is becoming extremely complex and tense. The warlike forces headed by the U.S. imperialists are making every effort to repel and undermine the trend of detente and are carrying out frenzied schemes against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the national independence movement, and the other peace- and freedom-loving nations.

In the Asian-Pacific region, the warlike, expansionist, and militarist forces are on the rampage, teaming up with one another to open a new front against socialist countries and directing its spearhead at the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese countries. In this conjuncture, the promotion of multiform cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is of increasing strategic importance. This will create a new strength to consolidate the forces of socialism and peace in the region, thus ensuring victory in the struggle to foil all schemes and acts of the forces opposed to peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV party and state delegation led by CPV General Secretary Le Duan reflects the determination of the two countries' parties, governments, and peoples to promote the spirit of the SRV-USSR treaty, thereby making the comprehensive cooperation between them more effective. The Vietnamese people are confident that the visit will conclude with the signing of special, significant documents on political and economic issues. This will be a turning point, marking a new, historical development in SRV-USSR relations. The Vietnamese party and state delegation's official friendship visit begins as the fraternal Soviet people have just jubilantly celebrated the 40th anniversary of their victory in the great war for national salvation -- the glorious epochal victory that accelerated the irreversible advance of the three revolutionary currents in the world and completely shifted the world situation and balance of power in favor of the peace-loving, democratic, and socialist forces for national independence.

With their sentiments, affection, and admiration for the Soviet people, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome the great achievements scored by Lenin's great land over the past 40 years. During this short historical period, the Soviet Union has rapidly overcome the consequences of war, advanced to the peak of science and technology, and achieved the firmest and strongest economy and national defense.

We share the Soviet people's joy at their new achievements recorded in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and other resolutions of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenums. We follow with enthusiasm the diversified activities of the entire Soviet party and people in preparing the 27th Congress of the glorious CPSU by successfully fulfilling the 1985 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan; solving all the key problems of socioeconomic development; accelerating production profoundly on the basis of broad applications of scientific and technological advances; perfecting planning and managerial work; and strengthening organization, discipline, and order in all branches of the national economy.

The Vietnamese party, government, and people fully support the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at averting the danger of a new world war, especially the important proposals made by Comrade Gorbachev on stopping the production and deployment of nuclear and space weapons and on strengthening peace and security in Asia, and the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers to all nations, parliaments, and governments on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and militarism.

Through the SRV party and state delegation, the Vietnamese people convey to the Soviet party, government, and people their sincere and profound gratitude. We heartily wish the Soviet people outstanding new achievements in perfecting developed socialism, thereby advancing firmly toward building communism and consistently developing the Soviet Union's role as a firm bulwark and strong bastion for peace-loving and revolutionary forces in the world.

#### ARMY PAPER ON U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN THAILAND

BK261130 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The Vietnamese army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary Wednesday criticized increased U.S. military presence in Thailand.

The paper said: 10 years after its defeat in Vietnam and its forcible withdrawal from Indochina, the United States is coming back to control this important region of Asia. It has not drawn any lesson from its setback in Vietnam and instead continues embarking on the road of illusion to reconsolidate its military position in Southeast Asia. The paper pointed out that the Bangkok authorities, relying on the United States to strengthen their military forces, have directly made the region further tense, threatened peace and security, sabotaged stability in Southeast Asia, and run counter to the aspirations and interests of the Thai people and other peoples in the region.

#### U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY EXERCISE SAID AIMED AT USSR

BK261128 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The United States and Japan have held a joint military command exercise in the field of communicative and combat coordination. Participating in the 5-day exercise, starting on Monday, are 200 high-ranking officers of the U.S. and Japanese naval, ground, and air forces, including the U.S. 7th Fleet commander, Vice Admiral Paul McCarthy, and Japanese Navy Commander Admiral (Yosuda Monuta). The war game, in fact, is aimed at the Soviet Union and other countries in the region.



NHAN DAN URGES ABOLITION OF SUBSIDIZATION

BK260825 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jun 85

[NHAN DAN 25 June editorial: "Implementing the Fifth Party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum Resolution: Abolish Bureaucratism and Subsidization and Develop the Working People's Right to Collective Mastery"]

[Text] With the aim of helping to reach all the economic and social objectives set forth by the fifth party congress, the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum has laid down targets and guidelines for resolving the issues of prices, wages, and money. The resolution of this plenum is aimed at abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization and switching completely to socialist accounting and business, thus creating favorable conditions for promoting production and people's livelihood, accelerating socialist transformation, mastering the market, stabilizing prices, securing budgetary balances, creating a source of capital accumulation for socialist industrialization, and strengthening national defense and security.

Bureaucratism and subsidization, which are manifested most clearly in the long-existing unsuitable policies on prices and wages, have had many negative socioeconomic consequences. Bureaucratism and subsidization in these domains show an inadequate understanding that the working people are collective masters -- one of the most important principles of socioeconomic management.

Purchase and selling prices that were established in a unified and bureaucratic manner from a center cannot combine the strengths of the three levels of mastery -- national, local, and grassroots. The purchase prices of farm products and food are unsuitable. The producers have a hard time selling their products at prices that are too low to cover production expenses. They also must wait a long time to collect the money from the sale of their products.

Payment of wages through state subsidy or in kind gives rise to egalitarianism, causes the state's staff personnel to grow to an excessive level, and makes it impossible for us to encourage skilled workers or those who have made great contributions to demonstrate their talent. This method of payment also violates the working people's right to collective mastery in distribution and diminishes the strength and moving force of the system of collective mastery.

Bureaucratism and subsidization in the issue of prices, wages, and money means a lack of respect for the system of collective mastery in the economic field, as well as for the harmonious combination of the interests of society, collectives, and individuals, and of the entire country, localities, and grass-roots units. The ultimate purpose of the unification of these interests is to serve the interests of the working people.

The resolution of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum clearly pointed out: At present, abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization in prices and wages is an extremely pressing demand and a decisive, crucial task aimed at completely shifting the economic system to socialist accounting and business, and strongly developing the working people's right to collective mastery on the basis of planning. This is a thorough understanding of one of the fundamental concepts of our party's lines and a manifestation of respect for and willingness to promote the working people's right to collective mastery.

Implementing the eighth plenum resolution of the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, on prices, wages, and money, we will always firmly grasp and thoroughly understand the viewpoints on developing the strength of the laboring people's collective mastery to implement the three levels of mastery over production; distribution and circulation; and prices, wages and money; and we will strive to encourage all sectors, echelons, primary units, and individual workers to resolutely abolish bureaucratism and subsidization; completely switch to socialist accounting and business; calculate losses and profits; and work with high productivity, good quality and high efficiency.

The new management system will promote the full use of all trades and sectors of artisan industry and handicrafts and several forms of socialist, semisocialist, individual, and family economies in agriculture, animal raising, cultivation, fishery, forestry, industry, and trade. It will encourage the optimal use of labor to turn out many products and commodities and to provide services for the society in the most satisfactory manner.

The eighth plenum resolution of the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, reflects respect for the laboring people's collective mastery over distribution and circulation and overcomes bureaucratic centralism that belittles workers' interests. Prices must cover all realistic and rational expenses to ensure that producers obtain satisfactory profits and the state gradually accumulates its assets. Realistic wages must truly guarantee that wage earners can live mainly on their pay, and must revitalize manpower in conformity with the capacity of the national economy and the principle of distribution according to labor.

By resolutely opposing egalitarianism, promoting the laboring people's collective mastery over distribution and circulation, abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization in wages and bonuses, and implementing the principle of distribution according to labor, we will certainly get positive economic, social, and political results, stimulate labor, and increase productivity, quality, and efficiency. By eliminating the cumbersome machinery of ineffective staff; abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization in prices, wages, and money, and completely switching to socialist accounting and business in accordance with the eighth plenum resolution of the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, we will perform a great basic change in the socioeconomic management strategy of our country which conforms to the economic law, responds to the urgent demands of life, and promotes the laboring people's collective mastery.

The scrupulous implementation of the resolution will bring about a new atmosphere, a new gust of wind, and new dynamism for the socioeconomic management tasks of our party and state, and will contribute to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in our country. It will immediately help implement victoriously the 1985 state plan and make good preparations for the 1986-90 5-year plan.

#### NHAN DAN COMMENDS PRESS WORKERS ON PRESS DAY

BK260415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[NHAN DAN 21 June editorial: "Our Party's Revolutionary Press"]

[Text] Following the party's path and learning from Uncle Ho's behavior toward the press, our press workers have always remained absolutely loyal to the country's revolutionary press, the people, and the party by participating in all struggles like brave assault fighters ready to overcome all sacrifices, danger, and hardship to fulfill their duties.

The revolutionary press of our country has turned out many brilliant and glorious pages of history, making important contributions to the formation of revolutionary movements in the 1930's. During the struggle against French and Japanese fascists, especially during the course of preparations for the general uprising, the revolutionary press of which the center was the CO GIAI PHONG [LIBERATION BANNER], the party's central organ personally taken care of by Comrade Truong Chinh, made many outstanding contributions.

During the two resistance struggles against French colonialists and U.S. imperialist aggressors, the revolutionary press of our country was vigorously and comprehensively developing and making important contributions to the victories of historical significance of our nation and people. The contingent of our press workers -- including written, verbal, and pictorial press -- have been strengthened and forged in the flame of the war of liberation.

In socialist construction and national defense, the mass communication media is striving to surge forward to keep abreast of the new tasks and to make ever greater contributions to the building of the new regime of the laboring people's collective mastery and to accelerating the three revolutions. Firmly maintaining the traditions of absolute loyalty to the people's revolutionary cause and always leading the struggle to praise new things and fight backwardness and negativism during the period of transition to socialism, the press and information media should implement more satisfactorily their functions of propaganda, motivation, and education in order to make ever greater contributions to the building of a new regime, a new economy, a new culture, and new socialist men.

The political and ideological struggle between the new and the old is a long and complicated struggle both at home and in the world to oppose the capitalist ideology and the plots of imperialists and international reactionaries. Our press is duty-bound to participate in the daily struggle against the political and ideological war staged by the enemy of socialism so as to protect peace and the just revolutionary cause.

The struggle to abolish bureaucratism and subsidization and establish new socioeconomic management system is the burning question in our ideological task. In his address to the meeting of local press workers, Comrade Le Duan clearly pointed out the duty and responsibility of our press and press workers. Let all of us strive to struggle and forge ourselves so as to constantly enhance the militancy and efficiency of the mass information media and the ability and behavior of our revolutionary press workers, following respected and beloved Uncle Ho's example.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 3

BK261512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Communique No 3 of the Ninth Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly]

[Text] The National Assembly held a plenary session at the conference hall on the afternoon of 26 June. Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Xien directed the session. The National Assembly heard statements by the following deputies: Phung Van Tuu, deputy of Vinh Phu Province; Ha Thi Thu Suong, deputy of Quang Nam-Danang Province; Tran Kiem Ly, deputy of Hanoi Municipality; Pham Minh Hat, deputy of Vinh Phu Province; Mai Van Bay, deputy of Ho Chi Minh City; Nguyen Van Tien, deputy of Ben Tre Province; Nguyen Dang, deputy of Tay Ninh Province; Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, deputy of Ho Chi Minh City; Tran Cong Tuong, deputy of Tien Giang Province; and Nguyen Xuan Duong, deputy of Thai Binh Province.

AUSTRALIAPAPER SAYS TIES WITH U.S. 'BECOMING DISSIPATED'

BK271031 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Jun 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Labor Strains Our Alliance With America"]

[Text] It is only two years since Mr Reagan and Mr Hawke first exchanged compliments on the White House lawn. At that time it seemed that the new government formed by the Australian Labor Party would be totally dedicated to Australia's alliance with the United States. This hope has not been fulfilled and there are many indications that the strength of our association with the United States is becoming dissipated as one policy disagreement is followed by another.

The distance between American and Australian policies has steadily grown since the euphoric days of 1983. The Australian Government has not been at one with the U.S. Administration on the course to be followed in such strategically crucial regions as Indo-China and Central America. Mr Hawke's indecisiveness over the MX missile and his ultimate rejection of the U.S. request for Australian help in its testing would scarcely have reinforced American confidence in our reliability as an ally. His almost instantaneous refusal to accept President Reagan's invitation to take part in the development of the proposed Strategic Defence Initiative was far from the spirit of their first encounters.

Mr Hayden's visit to the Brussels headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation must cause even the most trusting of our American friends to wonder about the direction our government is taking. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden's categorical assertion to NATO officials of Australia's total opposition to the so-called Star Wars program and his statement that the Australian Government would not take part in SDI research because it could see only negative consequences is not what might be expected from an ally.

This official re-emphasis of Australia's rebuff to the United States could not have come at a less auspicious time. It coincides with a report, which cannot be lightly dismissed, issued by the West German Government to the effect that the Soviet Union has prevailed on its satellites in the Warsaw Pact to take part in the development of the Eastern bloc's version of Star Wars, and that the Soviet program is much more ambitious and far advanced than America's projected initiative.

Mr Hayden's intervention also coincides with a debate among Americans close to the Reagan administration as to whether the lack of support given by the Western European nations to the United States on such questions as the development of SDI does not provide compelling grounds for U.S. withdrawal from NATO. This view, which has been most cogently expressed by Professor Irving Kristol, is still a minority view among Mr Reagan's advisers, but as the administration showed by its sharp reaction to the Lange government's ban on nuclear ships, it is not prepared to carry forever allies or former allies who will not share the risks of their own defence.

The Strategic Defence Initiative is not a means of aggression but a means of defence which could make the possession of nuclear missiles valueless. It is a program in which the United States has invited the Soviet Union to take part. It is a project which this country should support. If the government continues with its present policy on SDI we shall fail to make a worthwhile contribution to reducing the likelihood of nuclear war. We could also cause the dissolution of our alliance with the super-power on whom we, and the rest of the Western democracies, depend for our national security.



HAYDEN WELCOMES CALLS FOR NO FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

BK270300 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Australia has welcomed renewed calls for France to stop its nuclear tests in the South Pacific. The first protest was in a resolution to the European Parliament by eight Dutch MP's which called for an immediate end to nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll. The resolution has yet to be debated, but it also supported efforts for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. A similar resolution was passed by the South Pacific Permanent Commission, which comprises Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador.

Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, welcomed the two motions, saying France should pay heed to the strongly felt views of the countries in the Pacific which were supported widely throughout the world. Mr Hayden said the protests, together with consistent opposition to the Mururoa tests by all members of the South Pacific Forum clearly showed concern at France's continuing defiance of the wishes of the region. The Australian minister said that despite this, France has set off more than a hundred nuclear explosions in the Pacific, the latest one being on 7 June.

INDONESIAN ENVOY CRITICIZES RADIO AUSTRALIA

BK270928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Indonesia's ambassador to Australia, Mr August Marpaung, has criticized broadcasts by Radio Australia to Indonesia. He said that in the past, some items included in the broadcasts had been wrong and not beneficial to the development of his country. Mr Marpaung drew a comparison between Radio Australia programs for Indonesia and Western propaganda beamed at the Soviet Union. He said he sometimes had the feeling that Radio Australia was treating Indonesia in a similar way by attempting to create frustration and pessimism among the Indonesian people.

Interviewed on Australian television, Mr Marpaung said Radio Australia broadcast items about events in Indonesia even though it had no correspondents in the region. He said Indonesia would not allow Radio Australia journalists into the country, although some other journalists were permitted.

Mr Marpaung is himself a former journalist and was head of the official ANTARA news agency before his appointment as Indonesian ambassador to Australia.

BRIEFS

FUNDS FOR SATELLITE PROGRAM -- The management of Australia's proposed national satellite system -- Aussat -- has signed an agreement to borrow almost \$400 million to finance the system. Aussat's general manager, Mr Graham Gosewinckel, said the funds would be used to buy and launch three satellites and to establish major city earth stations. Mr Gosewinckel said the funds which would also cover insurance costs had been raised entirely within the Australian banking community. Aussat's first satellite is due to be launched from Cape Canaveral in the United States in 2 months. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 85 BK]

ISLAMIC GROUP MEMBER FACES CHARGES ON BOMBINGS

HK270823 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Jakarta, June 27 (AFP) -- A man has been charged with ordering explosives for the bombs that ripped through the eighth century Borobudur Temple and three other East Java bombings in the past six months, the national news agency ANTARA said today. ANTARA identified the accused as Moch Ach and said he was one of a group which included university students and a lecturer who allegedly had tried to set up an Islamic state.

The announcement appeared to be the first public confirmation that authorities had identified a group as responsible for several unclaimed bombings. The agency quoted the head of the East Java Prosecutor's Office, Soesandi, as saying Mr Moch Ach had ordered explosives for the January attack on the Borobudur Temple, the Christmas Eve bombings of a church and seminary in Malang, and an explosion on a bus that left seven dead in East Java last March. Nine priceless stone stupas were destroyed in the bombing of the Borobudur Temple.

There has been no official public statement of any connection between the three bombings and explosions that tore through two bank branch offices in Jakarta late last year.

Mr Soesandi said all six men, "most of them university students, one a lecturer and another a clerk at the Malang State University," would be charged with attempting to set up an Islamic state "creating social unrest and trying to overturn the state ideology." They are to stand trial on those charges next month.

Only Moch Ach was facing additional charges of ordering the explosives, Mr Soesandi said. Three other people are under investigation, suspected of involvement in carrying out the bombings, he said.

MURDANI: FORCES SCALE DOWN E. TIMOR OPERATIONS

HK240548 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Jakarta, June 24 (AFP) -- Indonesian security forces have scaled down their operations in East Timor as disturbances by Fretilin rebel forces have virtually ceased, Armed Forces Chief General Benni Murdani has said. Only territorial operations were still carried out in the countryside and were "the final phase of overall military operations" in the former Portuguese colony, the Armed Forces Daily (AB) [ANCKATAN BERSENJATA] today cited the general as saying.

Gen Murdani, on a tour to Armed Forces units in East Timor last Thursday, said that shooting had stopped and that bus services from Baucau in East Timor to Kupang in the west no longer experienced attacks by Fretilin rebel forces seeking independence for the former colony. East Timor was taken over by Indonesia in 1975. A few hundred armed Fretilin forces are reportedly still active in the East Timorese hills.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY ON PLIGHT OF CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

BK261228 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The plight of the Kampuchean refugees has become an important aspect of the larger issue of Kampuchea, as the media calls it. The Malaysian deputy foreign minister, Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, called at a refugee holding center in the Aranyaprathet region of the Thai-Kampuchean border during his recent visit to Thailand. The deputy foreign minister called on the international community to provide more aid to lessen the sufferings of the displaced Kampucheans who are taking shelter in Thailand.

The deputy foreign minister uttered a number of whole truths that ought to be pondered over by the international community. He has observed, for example, that when the Vietnamese make any official statement, they refer to the Thai-Kampuchea border as though it were the Thai-Vietnamese border and there is no Kampuchea. The implication, it may be assumed, is that whatever Vietnam has done must be accepted as a fait accompli or a fact of life. One is reminded of the notorious phrase used by Hitler when he invaded one country after another in Europe; he called it very coolly a rectification of national boundaries. The plight of the thousands of Kampuchean refugees should not be overlooked by such sugar-coated propagandist language used by Vietnam.

As the Malaysian deputy foreign minister has said, the world does not seem to know about the extent of the cruelty and the horrors perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors during the last dry season offensive. The fact that the shooting is over does not mean that the Kampuchean crisis is over. The most obvious aspect of the crisis is the refugee dilemma. Kampuchea is not just an item on the agenda of UN assemblies or ASEAN meetings. It is a political problem, an economic problem, and above all, a human problem. That is what the Malaysian deputy foreign minister has been emphasizing. The Kampuchean refugees are innocent victims of the deliberate policy by Vietnam of exporting its domestic problems with a cynical disregard of the effect on its neighbors. The Kampuchean refugee problem has created an enormous and social burden for Thailand and Malaysia which have been forced to take on the role of countries of first asylum. The problems of refugees are the most intransigent of all poverty problems because it is very difficult to provide them with the means of earning a living. The critical refugee issues are resettlement and repatriation, both of which are highly charged politically.

In the case of the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, the Malaysian deputy foreign minister found that the several thousands who fled into Thailand after the official closing of the border in early 1980, are forced to wait until the situation at the border improves sufficiently so that they can go back to their homes and plots of land. That will not be a reality in all probability unless a speedy solution is found to the Kampuchean crisis and the Vietnamese withdraw their troops. In the meantime, the international community must be steadfast in its support of ASEAN and its posture to (?liberate) Kampuchea.

PRIME MINISTER VIRATA SAYS IMF CRITERIA MET

HK270452 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says the country has met the IMF's performance criteria. He said the government hopes to complete by next week an official report to the IMF on the economy's performance. That report will tell how the country was able to meet the IMF's criteria which was set when it granted a standby loan to the Philippines. For the past 3 weeks the government has been collating data from the various ministries which are needed in the report. As soon as the report is sent to the IMF, the Philippines could start drawing from the second portion of its IMF standby loan.

[Begin Virata recording] We have the report from the Central Bank that we are in compliance with all of the performance criteria for [words indistinct]. This will enable the Central Bank to draw from the second tranche of the standby agreement with the IMF, and as a result of that, this will also activate the initial drawing from the new money facilities of about \$400 (?million). At the same time the trade facility will also be opened. This is about \$3 billion, and we expect that the (?import) sector will eventually use one half of this facility, or about \$1.5 billion.

But on the other hand, we have been encouraging the export sector to use the (?balance) because we could avail of cheaper credits under this facility and at the same time this would reduce the domestic demand for credit, and this would re-channel some of the credit to the other sector. As a result of this increasing supply of foreign credit available [words indistinct], we expect the interest rates to go down further. [end recording]

MARCOS MILITARY RESERVES NOT NEEDED AT PRESENT

HK270438 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [26 June] said there is no need to call the country's one-and-a-half million military reservists in the fight against communist insurrection. He said the regular Army and the police forces are in control of the situation and have taken the initiative against the rebels. He declared this in response to the resolution by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] National Reservists' Association to volunteer their active service in the fight against the communists and its military arm, the New People's Army. However the president stressed that the reservists can contribute much in the campaign.

[Begin Marcos recording] Now there is a sphere in which our reservists can contribute much in the winning of our counterinsurgency campaign and the strengthening of the nation. This is the sphere of the peace front: The struggle for economic recovery, the promotion of national unity, the development of social concord, and the battle of ideology against ideology.

So we must now prove our ideology, freedom, and democracy which arouses the poorest of the poor to rise upon his energy, talent, and industry, to rise up to the highest possible position in the government, while the other -isms pull down to a common level. Why do I say that? What does communism really seek? Communism wants everybody to be brought down to the same level, the proletariat level. The proletarians must rule the state. So what do they do with the elite, the intellectuals, the rich? They kill them off. And this is what these opposition people do not seem to understand. They do not seem to understand that they will be the first victims. [end recording]



KBL CRITICIZES OPPOSITION STAND ON ELECTIONS

HK270127 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Jun 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The KBL branded yesterday as "myopic and illogical" the stand of the opposition on the issue of synchronizing the local and presidential elections. Former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), had said that a proposed KBL plan to synchronize the elections in 1987 was a "sinister attempt to prolong the tenure of local officials."

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez said Laurel's statement "betrays the confused and illogical thinking of a presidential dreamer who has closed his eyes to the prevailing conditions in the country." Perez said the opposition, "in its insatiable thirst for power" would go to the extent of jeopardizing the country's current efforts to bring about economic recovery and eliminate the communist threat.

"It is ironic that while the opposition had warned of the growing communist menace, they would now subscribe to a communist master plan to disrupt the Philippine economy and blunt the government's aggressive campaign against the communist New People's Army," Perez said.

Perez said that the Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed component, the New People's Army, are bent on sowing terror and violence in the forthcoming elections. Laurel's attacks on the proposal to synchronize the election are attacks not on the KBL itself but on the thousands of local officials who are now bearing the brunt of fighting the communist insurgents in the countryside," Perez said.

He said Laurel, who had repeatedly raised the spectre of a communist takeover, is now assailing the integrity of these very officials who are now battling the communist threat. Perez stressed that the KBL is not opposed to the holding of a synchronized election but he said such a proposal must take into consideration the prevailing situation in the country.

The KBL had repeatedly emphasized that the holding of an early synchronized poll, which would cost tens of millions of pesos, would throw a monkey wrench on the on-going programs of the government to hasten economic recovery and its campaign to remove the growing communist threat.

The question of shortening or lengthening the tenure of officials is too minor compared to the interest and welfare of 54 million Filipinos, he said.

Meanwhile, the Batasan KBL leadership yesterday said it has an open mind on the proposal to synchronize the 1986 local elections with the presidential polls in 1987. But more opposition leaders warned that the plan may plunge the country into total turmoil. Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono, concurrently Batasan majority floorleader and KBL secretary-general, said that any synchronization of elections will have to be decided by the Batasan.

Other KBL leaders said that while the last KBL caucus in Malacanang opted to hold the local and presidential elections as scheduled in 1986 and 1987, respectively, the ruling party has not closed the door for other possible options. The KBL leaders also pointed out synchronization is one of the major issues left by the Batasan committee on revision of laws and codes and constitutional amendments still to be resolved by the law-making body.

BUSINESS DAY COLUMNIST URGES ELECTION REFORMS

HK270008 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Jun 85 pp 4, 21

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Reform the Process Now"]

[Text] Whether the next elections be local or presidential, synchronized or not, held as scheduled or not, as long as they are held, it is absolutely necessary that the rules governing them be fair. These will not drop from the blue sky, but will have to be enacted by lawmakers who will leave nothing to chance.

If a vacancy occurs in the presidency, and the Constitution is followed, the Batasan will have exactly seven days to enact a special law to govern the elections. That may not be enough. But that's all the Batasan has, and it has to do the best it can. Given the present state of the electoral process, this is leaving a lot to chance.

To avoid a situation where the best that the Batasan might be able to produce in seven days would not be good enough, it must begin reforming the electoral process now. This is a formidable undertaking, it is not easy to say where to begin. But perhaps one can start with the Comelec, where a lot of the problems lie.

As the sole judge of all election cases, the Comelec can abuse its discretion and has many times done so without any sense of accountability to public opinion. It should have as little discretion as possible on controversial matters. In case of failure of elections due to violence, terror and fraud, the holding of special elections should be mandatory under specific guidelines, instead of being merely a directory as at present.

In case of written objections to the canvassing of electoral returns, the proclamation of winners should be suspended until the objections are satisfactorily resolved, within a specific deadline.

The Comelec should be organized like a court of law to prevent tampering of official records. Its records should be open to the public. The distribution of cases among its different divisions should be strictly raffled, by the commissioners themselves, and no resolution should be issued by any of the commissioners, "for the commission," unless the commission has discussed the matter en banc. The power to conduct preliminary investigation of electoral offenses should be transferred from the Comelec to the Ministry of Justice.

The Comelec should print and distribute official ballots only in the number equal to that of the registered voters in each voting center as of the last day of registration, and print and distribute election returns, at six copies each, equal only to the number of voting centers. A voter who spoils his ballot should not be given a new one. Twelve days before the election, all election forms and materials should have been delivered to the voting centers, and the Comelec should then publish in at least two newspapers of the largest verified national circulation certified data on the number of official ballots, election returns, posters, primers, voters registration forms and materials printed, together with the names and addresses of the printers, the number of materials printed by each, and the cost.

No government official, elective or appointive, from the highest to the lowest, should be allowed inside the voting center at any time except to vote. To avoid "flying voters" a certified copy of one's birth certificate should be a requisite for registration; in its absence, a duly registered voter of the same voting center may certify to the correct identity of the registrant, but shall be jointly liable if the latter turns out to be a flying voter.

No registered voter should be transferred from one voting center to another under any pretext. The correct recording of "illiterate votes" should be adequately safeguarded.

To allow the opposition sufficient time to name its representatives in the citizens' committee and thereby sufficiently protect its votes, the dominant opposition party should be accredited at least one month before the formal start of the campaign period. The provision on "guest candidacy" should be repealed, and a nuisance candidate once disqualified should not be eligible for replacement. Incumbent officials seeking a different public office except the presidency and the vice-presidency should be deemed automatically resigned upon the filing of their certificates of candidacy.

To the extent allowable by law, the Comelec should be reorganized.

These proposals, culled from some independent sources, are illustrative rather than exhaustive.

There are those who seem to believe that with or without electoral reforms, provided Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] is willing to do the job, a repeat of the 1984 Batasan elections, in the places where the opposition won, would be a piece of cake. Such thinking should not be encouraged. Citizens' vigilance deserves so much credit for some of the best results in the 1984 elections, but Namfrel alone does not explain the feat, nor will it now suffice.

One cannot afford to overlook the fact that in 1984, Marcos was probably having one of his bouts of "asthma," close to an oxygen tent; tens, perhaps hundreds, of thousands were marching in the streets; the loans negotiations could not get started; the U.S. Congress was openly impatient; and Marcos was gambling with a few seats in the Batasan, whose power to make laws was nowhere near the same power of the president's.

Marcos has obviously recovered -- at least temporarily -- from his "asthma," he is no longer threatened by tens or hundreds of thousands in the streets, the loans negotiations have been concluded, and although the U.S. Congress has by now expressed its concerns in at least two statements, Marcos might have reason to feel that the environment has completely changed and that he is now operating from a position of strength. This means that getting him to accept reforms, at this time, could be like extracting teeth. This means the opposition will have to work extra hard, as "dentists."

#### ARMY REFORM MOVEMENT FACES UNCERTAIN FUTURE

HK261545 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Jun 85 p 5

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The reform movement in the Armed Forces, while backed up by active and tacit support from ranking military officials, faces a precarious future in view of Gen Fabian Ver's likely return as chief of staff. Leaders of the reform movement told BUSINESS DAY "it looks like" Ver is coming back. They see "rough seas" ahead but are entertaining the possibility of Ver supporting them. One officer said Ver has hinted to some military men who may even lead the reformists.

Some analysts think this a remote possibility but one which may be aimed at neutralizing the reform group. Others see the movement passing through its "first test" of survival as an organization should Ver come back. A political science professor closely watching the military said the reform group "may not prosper under Ver. Their demands are a reflection of Ver's leadership, what he failed to do, and all these surfaced because Ver was out of the picture."

The professor foresees Ver "clamping down" on the reform group or staying completely un-supportive of it.

Air Force Brig Gen Ramon Farolan, who is also customs commissioner, holds a different view. He said the movement will continue even if Ver returns. "Whoever the chief of staff is should not change the idea of a reform movement. Each individual officer should do his duty in the best professional manner possible."

Indications point to Ver's likely acquittal from the Benigno S. Aquino Jr-Rolando Galman murder case. First, the Sandiganbayan threw out self-incriminating evidence, the testimony given by Ver, a move considered a blow to the prosecution. Antonio Coronel, Ver's counsel, has filed a motion to dismiss the charges against his client. Coronel was quoted as saying, "you don't defend yourself against nothing."

President Marcos has also said he will reinstate Ver as chief of staff if he is acquitted. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile earlier said there is no legal impediment to Ver's return should he be declared innocent of the charges against him, as accessory to the murder. The reformists think, however, that their group has made an impact on the military by putting some pressure on officers and men to adopt changes, for example, in implementing office systems and personal behavior, among others.

Farolan said the reformists are on the right track if they "start with themselves then influence fellow officers and create tremendous pressure on other to toe the line and help keep the faith of the people in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. He said the reform movement has put a spotlight on problems in the military with the aim of correcting these. "That, by itself, is an achievement. At least they're not keeping quiet; they're raising a fuss."

The reformists say their main concern now is to make their movement strong and cohesive. They have already formed an 11-man steering committee which will formulate policies and pave the way for a national council that will have members not only from Metro Manila but from their chapters in various regions.

One key officer of the movement said the steering committee may last up to end of this year only since it is an "ad hoc thing." During this period, they will test how collective decision-making will work. "We think this set-up will work because we can't see personal interest surfacing," the Philippine constabulary officer explained.

They have also started accepting public speaking engagements and have designated a Navy officer as their spokesman. This move is meant to gain public sympathy and support, their idea of giving a personal touch to an otherwise nameless and faceless group. The reformists, in accepting invitations to public forums, always specify non-coverage by the media.

The reformists also plan to link up with the Batasang Pambansa, through a liaison officer, by asking various members of parliament to bring to their attention documented involving military men.

From the side of government, the movement has its share of support, too. A senior government official, known to be an adviser of the president, said Marcos "has to listen to this group. It is significant because it represents a crack in what was once a solid group."

He said he knows some of the reformists to have command of troops. "They're not saints; they're not moralizing. They've got members who have liquidated people on instructions but they say no more. They have people in the intelligence community who have fabricated things, who have used their office to enrich themselves but they say no more."



Farolan, for his part, said the aspirations of the reform movement are "reasonable and understandable. One need not be publicly known as a member of the group in order to believe in their goals." He advocates a "return to basics" for the movement an idea which he said may be "old-fashioned" but is still important. He explained the need for activities that will test the soldier's discipline, his ability to follow commands, the officers' and men's capability to work as an organization.

Examples he cited are drills and parades. "These mean a lot of hard work and practice because there is a constant attempt to achieve perfection." While he said that all soldiers go through "recruit training," he thinks this is not enough. "We need a little bit more retraining, to keep reminding the men what to do and get them back into their original functions. They have branched out into many, many things."

He explained: "We are seeing the effects of a long period of martial law where the soldier has become sole dispenser of justice especially in remote areas. After getting used to power, they abuse... and find it difficult to relinquish power."

The AFP, Farolan said, used to be a small outfit but one that grew "very rapidly" during the last few years. "The increased number of personnel also means there is a greater percentage of bad eggs."

On the possibility of the reformists moving for a coup d'etat, Farolan remarked: "The possibility exists, even without a reform movement. It doesn't take a big number of officers to do it. At any stage, a coup is possible provided those who are behind it do their homework. It takes a lot of planning, discipline and secrecy." He said only key units of certain services need to be involved in a coup, such as the fighter planes of the Air Force and the ground units. Leaders of a coup need not be key officers in the military, he added.

Meanwhile, speculations on Gen. Ver's future continue. A former KBL member of parliament, who is still close to Malacanang, said Ver will not be reinstated although he will be acquitted. Marcos, he pointed out, was only reacting defiantly to pressure from the United States when he said Ver would return as chief of staff. Farolan observed that pressure on Marcos to install Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos as chief of staff can be "counter-productive. If someone forces a person on you, you tend to resist..."

The U.S. Government has been explicit about its desire to have Ramos as chief of staff and has made this a condition for increased military aid to the country.

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople earlier said Marcos understands the "political cost" of bringing back Ver. Local elections are scheduled in 1986 and presidential elections in 1987. A former cabinet minister said, however, the electorate will forget that Ver was brought back as chief of staff come election time -- because he stayed only for a brief period.

Many think that what Col. Irwin Ver, son of Gen. Ver, said about his father -- assuming the post for a month or so after which he is retired -- will be the scenario. This seems to be the only compromise acceptable to Ver and Marcos, observers say.

An advisor to Marcos told BUSINESS DAY: "If we look at the narrow legalistic point of view, Ver will be acquitted. But this has taken a logic all its own. The resolution of the case is important in the recovery program, for the country's international standing and image, and for internal confidence."

GOVERNOR FORESEES REIMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW

HK270145 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Jun 85 p 9

[Text] Tumauni, Ilagan, Isabela -- Gov Faustino Dy foresees the reimposition of martial law if crime and insurgency are not checked in due time. The governor issued this warning at a meeting here of Isabela municipal mayors, heads of government line agencies, and barangay captains, whom he rallied to "go all-out in supporting the government in suppressing criminality and insurgency." Noting that some mayors were attending more to their business than to serving the interest of the people, Governor Dy called on the mayors to do better and give more of their time for the benefit of the people.

The governor recalled that when President Marcos declared martial law in 1972, "the President based his action on only one reason -- the alarming rate of criminality." "This time," he said, "the president will have three reasons to reimpose martial law, namely, the high rate of criminality, the heightened insurgency activities, and the current economic crisis."

The governor also noted that "for every person killed in 1972, there are now 10 lives lost due to the galloping rate of crimes and the increasing cases of New People's Army raids and ambushes, resulting in the unnecessary killing of many innocent persons."

With the present economic hardships confronting the country today, he said, the president might resort to a declaration of martial law to bring down criminal and insurgency activities. The threat to peace and order that the country is facing today is hampering steps towards the solution of economic problems, he said.

"The present uptrend of crime and insurgency must first be solved before we can achieve economic recovery. But to enable us to do all this, public officials and the people must cooperate in suppressing crime and insurgency."

MUNDANAO MUSLIM GUERRILLA LEADER INTERVIEWED

HK270748 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 27 Jun 85

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Marawi, Philippines, June 27 (AFP) -- From his jungle stronghold in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, Commander Narra Abdul Jabbar vows to carry on the fight for a separate Moslem state despite leadership wrangles and government offensives. The youthful Moslem rebel, speaking from his fortress in a jungle clearing just three hours from this Islamic city teeming with government troops, said his 14 years in the forefront of the Moslem struggle had strengthened his will to "liberate my people from oppression."

"In this land, we will die fighting," he vowed, as he gathered some 60 remnants of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the rugged mountain terrain, about 800 kilometers (500 miles) south of Manila.

Commander Narra, 31, has been the target of massive military operations in the mountains of Lanao del Sur, the Moslem-dominated central Mindanao province where MNLD rebels fled after their campaign was weakened by defections and factionalism in the late 1970's.

"I'm not discouraged about the situation. This is common to every revolution...only those whose (Islamic) ideology is weak are discouraged," he told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE recently.

Regarded by friends as an intellectual revolutionary, the charismatic commander admitted he had studied the Latin American revolutions although he was a follower of the Islamic revolutionary thoughts of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni and Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. But the tall, medium-built and bespectacled commander was surprisingly soft-spoken when he mingled with his men.

"Commander Narra may have the looks of an actor but he is deadly in battle," said a Libyan-trained aide who identified himself as Commander Andy.

True to his word, Commander Narra led a handful of MNLF rebels who faced military troops and bomber planes in the "76-day war," the government's major offensive on the rebels' stronghold in Lanao del Sur late last year. Since then, the commander's men have looked up to him as "a living hero to the Moslem revolution." The government has branded him a "bandit." Conservative estimates put the death toll in the MNLF campaign at more than 60,000 civilians, rebels and soldiers.

Despite the MNLF's fragmented leadership, Commander Narra said they are now "stronger" than at the height of the Moslem rebellion in the mid-1970's because they are better armed. "This is the sweetest time" for an MNLF offensive if "only its major factions unite," he said. At least three MNLF factions have emerged since Hashim Salamat, former MNLF vice chairman, broke with Chairman Nur Misuari in 1978.

At a press conference last Saturday, leaders of the Salamat faction calling itself the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) called for a "holy war" to achieve Moslem autonomy, a departure from the MNLF goal of outright secession. But Commander Narra said he was confident that "as long as there are Moslems who fight, we will survive in the revolution." The commander's pledge to carry on the fight comes despite his abandonment of the faction of Dimas Pendato, who is staying in the Middle East. Mr. Pendato allegedly began negotiating with President Ferdinand Marcos this year.

As a "freelance," Commander Narra said he had been offered positions, including that of the Lanao del Sur military commander under the Misuari faction. He said that even the communist New People's Army (NPA) tried to win him over but he refused because of their ideological differences. "But it is my policy that the enemy of your enemy is your friend and the friend of your enemy is your enemy," he said.

A devout Moslem, Commander Narra said he was against any group which is not led by Islamic principles. He is open to a democratic coalition government, "provided there is a clear agreement" that Moslems will have the freedom to govern themselves based on the Koran, Islam's holy book.

Seeing that Moslems were regarded as "second class citizens" in the Philippines, he said he had dropped out of his agricultural engineering course at the state-run Mindanao State University to join the separatist movement and "dedicate my life to Islam." "I have always been confident that my people will someday be free," he said, adding that he had always envisioned "a society where there is equality."

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*1 July 85*



